NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD. Published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sanday excluded). Ten dellars per year, five dellars for its months, two dellars and fifty cents for three months, or at a rate of one dellar per month for any period less than diversionals. Sanday ditten included without Sanday edition, eight dellars per year, free of montars.

WEEKLY HERALD-One dellar per year, free of post-WEEKLY HERALD—one dollar per year, tree or peage.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, and where neither of these can be precured send the money in a registered letter, all money remitted at risk of sender. In office to insure attention subscribers wishing their address changed must give their old as well as their new address.

All business, news letters or tolographic despatches must be addressed New York Herald, betters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Entered at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STICKET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STERET.
PARIS OFFICE.—9 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
NAPLES OFFICE.—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-FAUST. NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE OCTOROOS BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAFORE ABERLE'S THEATRE-OLD SLEUTE. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-MARIONETIES. WALLACK'S-OUR GIRLS. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE - EXHIBITION. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH PLATS. STANDARD THEATRE-FATISITIA. GERMANIA THEATRE-GRISKLDIS. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-FRITZ IN IRELAND. DALV'S THEATRE-WIVES GRAND OPERA HOUSE-HAMLET. THALIA THEATRE-DER SEECADET. AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM -CURIOSITIES. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLICAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS CHICKERING HALL-PROCTOR'S LECTURES. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-OUR BACHELORS

WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly cooler and fair or partly cloudy. To-morrow it will be colder and fair

THE new French-American cable is success fully laid. The more the merrier.

GENERAL GRANT'S ideas about an isthmus canal will be found in another column.

FIFTH AVENUE'S SIDEWALKS were the fines pictures in New York yesterday afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK looks as if it were longing for a good heavy snowfall to hide its shabbin

Two Cases of Garroting were reported yesterday, and the public safety demands prompt

and severe punishment for the perpetrators.

Some of the Adventists discussed vesterday the recent failure of the world to go into liquidation, but found enough dreams and prophecies left to stay their souls with hope.

EFFEMINATE CHRISTIANITY was the topic of a timely sermon yesterday. When manhood seems to be despised or suspected from pulpit how can its presence be looked for in the

IT IS REPORTED that Kentucky's constitution cannot be found, and that the State is consequently running her government without any. No wonder so many "regulators" are at work upon her.

THE ETHICS OF ANGER are defined in our abstract of Mr. Beecher's sermon. Preachers so seldom admit that anger can ever be right that this defence of muscular Christianity will attract attention.

A WELL ATTENDED bicycling excursion was among the events of yesterday. It had no par ticular church for an objective point, but was nevertheless a great improvement upon the Sunday stay-at-home club.

THE CONTRACT for a new bridge across the Harlem has just been awarded, and six months is the specified time remaining in which inhabitants of the new wards may justly grumble over insufficient means of reaching the city.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MODERATION SOCIETY has enrolled Governor-elect Cornell and General Butler among its members. If this temperance body is going to draw recruits from among politicians the liquor business is doomed beyond

So ORIGINAL A MAN as Mr. Talmage should not allow himself to drop into saving things that every one already knows. Yesterday he said that when he first began to preach he was very cautious, but that now he had passed that

ADDITIONAL LIGHT was shed upon the doctrine of immersion yesterday, when Rev. Dr. Fowler said that the man who at baptism does not go deep enough into the water to get his pocketbook under has not been dipped enough to save him.

"A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION," written by "An Old Fireman," is worthy of consideration. The appliances suggested are not expensive enough to constitute a pleasing job in Fire Department supplies, but they are large enough to save

THE WEATHER.-The barometer continues low throughout all the northern sections of the country. The centre of disturbance that was referred to as moving over the lake regions is now passing over the St. Lawrence Valley districts. Another centre is over the Northern Missouri Valley, but it is unattended by any marked energy. Rain fell in the lake region and the South Atlantic, Gulf and New England States. The weather was generally fair in the other districts, except the Northwest, where cloudiness increased during the day. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, central valley districts and the Northwest, remained nearly stationary in the New England States and the lake regions and rose slightly in the other sections of the country. The winds have been brisk in the lower lake regions, Middle Atlantic and New England States, and fresh elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly cooler and fair or partly cloudy. To-morrow it

The Real Difficulty of the Democrats. It is a good time just now, before Congress reassembles, to examine the condition of the democratic party, some of whose members have fallen into a dolorous spirit over their defeat in New York, which turns out to be more complete than the earlier returns promised. Tammany Hall is accused by these disappointed democrats of having caused the party's defeat, which is true enough; but though the tactics of Tammany during the canvass did not meet with our approval its grand strategy, to use a military term, was unexceptionable, as it was successful, and has not lessened but on the contrary improved the chances of the party for-next year. Tammany eliminated Mr. Tilden from the list of possible democratic candidates, and the party could very well afford its defeat in this State to have that done, because with Mr. Tilden as a candidate next year its defeat was absolutely certain. The result of the New York election has, therefore, saved the democrats

from certain defeat next year; they have, at least, a chance of success. How good a chance it remains for them to determine. There is no doubt that the proceedings of the extra session have proved very damaging to the democrats. That they caused them the loss of Ohio and New York is but little; the men who took control of the party, forced the extra session and conducted their party's share of the discussion in it gave a shock to the confidence of the whole country. The policy they developed, it must now be seen by even themselves, is a policy which the country will not have. The extra session was a very silly blunder, as the HERALD persistently warned them it would be. It was opposed by a large number of democrats, but their opposition was timid, perfunctory and vain; and for their weak acquiescence they ought to blame themselves, for it is that which is now remembered by the people, and which may prove fatal to their hopes next year, no matter how good their candidate or how

The country is not in love with the present leaders of the republican party; it does not entirely like the "stalwart" ideas; it does not believe in the stalwart cry for "a strong man at the head of the government." It would prefer Mr. Bayard-to name only one prominent democrat-to either of several republicans, if only it dared to believe that Mr. Bayard would be the master of his party; if it were persuaded that Mr. Bayard would control, and that he would not, as he did last February, weakly surrender to the democratic extremists. It is that surrender of Bayard, Kernan, Randolph, Lamar, Gordon, Hewitt and a large number of other democrats known as wise, prudent and conservative men, to the extreme and untrustworthy wing of their party, which to-day almost fatally weakens the democratic prospects, and not the loss of New York and Ohio.

unexceptionable their platform.

When Mr. Bayard's name is mentioned in political discussions men ask at once, "What reason have we to believe that Mr. Bayard would control his party? that his spirit and his policy would prevail? that he would not once more submit to the impetuous bulldozing of the Randalls, Springers, MacMahons, Blackburns, Tuckers, and accept their policy instead of his own? Concerning Mr. Bayard's own policy and patriotism," these people say, "we have no doubt; but will he stand up?" Now it must be confessed that there is reason for this doubt, and yet the doubt is fatal to their party. It is well known that a large number of democratic Senators and Representatives were strongly opposed to the policy which brought on the extra session, and at their head stood Mr. Bayard. It is equally well known that the men who forced the extra session were, with perhaps the single exception of Mr. Thurman, not men whom even the democratic party, much less the country, regards as its trustworthy statesmen. Yet these men-the rag, tag and bobtail of the party-were able to control its policy-were able to coerce the wiser men, including Mr. Bayard, to silent acquiescence. What can Mr. Bayard and those who acted, or rather who submitted, with him now do to convince the country that what happened last spring and summer will not happen again? That is the knot of the democratic difficulty.

We have no doubt that the pretentious and impetuous men who forced the extra session and made themselves offensive and ridiculous by their contest with the President will "sing small" when they return to Washington in a few weeks. It would require greater impudence than even they have for them to re-enter the Capitol as conquering heroes. It is more probable that they will voluntarily abdicate the mastery which they assumed last Feb-"Growl they may, but go they ruary. That wing of the party whose head is Mr. Bayard will secure the control in both houses, we may suppose, without much difficulty-without any prolonged caucussing. They may even be able to impose their policy on the party without resistance. But it will depend on their course, on their attitude, whether even this shall be of avail. If there are wise and conservative statesmen in both houses, and if these have the boldness to strike out a new and sound democratic policy and to courageously and even defiantly force it on their party, that may help. If they can make up their minds to stand by such a policy as Mr. Bayard would dictate, and to defend it even to the extreme point of seeing a considerable part of their party leave them, that may help them and their organization. But nothing less will do. If they argue and plead and summon caucus after caucus, and make long and dull speeches in favor of virtue and good sense, and chip a little here and a little there off their platform, and allow their courage to sink into their boots, and palter and tolerate stupid talk about compromise, they may as well make up their minds that they will reap the con-

The democratic party is weak because its real and worthy leaders bave lacked courage; because they have submitted where they ought to have commanded; because tial vote next year should be some-

feat next year.

tempt of the country and a disgraceful de-

they have counted upon such unnatural and suspicious combinations as the solid South to help them to success. The South is not solidly democratic in any sense except that of a demagogue. Let Mr. Bayard announce a real democratic platform in December and one-half the South will kick out of the traces; but Northern votes will much more than make up the loss. A large part of the Southwest wants railroad subsidies, which are undemocratic; wants a new inflation, which is undemocratic: wants the unrestricted coinage of a debased silver dollar, which is undemocratic. If there is to be a real democratic party it must do that which will lose it many Southern States. But if there is to be a continuance only of a sham democratic party-in that case the republicans will elect whomever they choose to nominate.

The Four-Headed Monster. The nastiness of the streets of New York last week baffles description. The mud was unusually sticky, slippery and greasy, comprising accretions of filth from several weeks of dry weather. By retarding locomotion and by soiling clothing beyond human capacity to cleanse it the pecuniary damage it did may be fairly estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, Of its immoral influence in ruffling temper and provoking profanity we will say nothing. The tour Police Commissioners who are charged by law with the duty of keeping the streets clean, and are endowed with nearly a million dollars a year for the purpose, admit that the condition of them was inexcusable. But each of the four disclaims responsibility and casts the blame on the others. This is the privilege of a fourheaded Police Board. But the long suffering people cannot help remembering that no less than three of them were appointed to office by Mayor Cooper after preferring charges against their predecessors, in which neglect to clean the streets was a prominent specification. Are we any better off than we were before? If not, why not? Is it possible that one reason is because partisan politics and not executive capacity controlled the new appointments? And is not a four-headed Police Board an absurdity

A Suggestion. There is a good deal of discussion among the republican statesmen as to who shall succeed the late Senator Chandler as chairman of the Republican National Committee. This is an office of great power, because it controls the machinery of the party for the next election. There are several candidates mentioned. The Hon. Dick McCormick, Commander of the Legion of Honor, a man of great personal beauty, is pressed for the place by the friends of Mr. Blaine. The Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, Governor-elect of New York, is urged by the friends of Mr. Coukling. The argument in favor of Mr. Cornell is that he has made a triumphant canvass, and his selection as the head of the committee would be a vindication of his canvass against the assaults of his critics. Then Mr. Cornell is so much in the habit of being a candidate that he naturally arises when any possible vacancy for any possible place develops. Pennsylvania urges Don Cameron. Senator Cameron was the Minister of General Grant, and is the nephew of John Sherman and the confidential friend and admirer of Mr. Blaine. It is thought that his selection would have a soothing effect on all the factions and inspire financial security. Don Cameron is not so hand-

duties of the place. We think it would be wise for the republicans to put at the head of this committee a man of a national character, whose appointment would soothe wounded susceptibilities and whose name would be a guarantee that the campaign would be run in the interest of "reform." We would suggest Mr. George William Curtis. Mr. Curtis has more personal attractions than all the other candidates combined. He is not a commander of the Legion of Honor like Dick McCormick, nor a Governor-elect like Mr. Cornell, nor has he as much money as Don Cameron; but as an embodiment of moral forces and as a politician with brillight and beautiful ideas has no superior in

some as Governor Cornell or Dick McCor-

mick but he has more money than either

of them and more time to attend to the

the country. It would be a wise thing for the machine men to nominate Mr. Curtis for another reason. In the Paris revolutions, whenever the Communists wished to attack a barricade or storm a church, they would seize a mayor or a priest or a conservative high-minded citizen, march him at the head of the attacking party, and then call out to the soldiers, "For God's sake, don't shoot this holy man !" or, "Don't fire on this good citizen !" or, "Don't hurt this pure-minded scholar !" So, paralyzing the soldiers, who, of course, didn't want to shed the blood of anybody but Communists, they carried the battery or stormed the church.

Now, if the stalwart machine men would only seize upon Mr. Curtis and march him at the head of their committee through the next campaign, he would serve a highly moral purpose, and the machine could run on as usual.

Strength of Parties in New York.

It will not do in reasoning on the result of the recent State election to leave out of view the comparative smallness of the vote. If only the same voters were expected to go to the polls next year who have east their ballots this year it would be a sale inference that the recent result foreshadows the Presidential vote of the State. But the stay-at-home vote has been large for an election which stirred up so much passion. In 1876 President Haves received 489,207 votes; Mr. Cornell has received in this election, in round numbers, 417,000, or 72,207 less than the republican vote three years ago. The democratic vote in the recent election falls short to nearly as great an extent. In 1876 Mr. Tilden received 521,940 votes in the State of New York; the aggregate democratic vote in the late election was in round numbers, 455,000, or 66,940 less than Tilden's vote. The Presiden-

what larger than it was in 1876, owing to increase of population during the four years. There are 140,000 citizens of the State who gave no account of themselves in the recent election, and how they will vote next year is matter of conjecture. There is nothing in such a state of things to discourage effort by either party. Success in New York in 1880 is likely to depend on the popularity of candidates and skill in manging the canvass. The chances are against the democrats unless they settle their intestine quarrels, but if the party can be reunited it will be able to make a vigorous canvass and render it difficult for the republicans to hold the advantage they have gained.

Storm Warnings by Cable. An important article on the weather predictions we have cabled to Europe was recently published in the Gentleman's Magazine, the substance of which is reprinted in another column. It treats fairly and with justice our efforts in a legitimate endeavor to extend the sphere through which the mass of information on the weather daily accessible to us may be made useful. There are some points in hydrography very simple to those familiar with the subect, but which owe their apparent simplicity to that familiarity, and which are so contrary to popular conceptions of the nature of the world of waters that it is only by an effort of the imagination, if at all, that the mass of unlearned people can understand them. For instance, judged from the ordinary popular standpoint, the notion of a river in the ocean is an absurdity. People are familiar with rivers in their ordinary geographical aspect; and they can understand how the land on either side of them confines them to a definite course, and how the regular fall of the country from the mountains seaward impels and necessitates their movement in one direction. But rivers through the sea, with defined edges where there is no land at all, and with a regular methodic movement in a specific direction, which movement is not apparently in any ordinary way related to gravitation, are not in accord with ordinary notions. Yet without a study of the ocean rivers, or great permanent currents, we should be

unable to comprehend many great truths that are at the basis of meteorological science. If it is difficult for people generally to fully accept the notion of this peculiarity in the sea it is even more difficult for them to comprehend that there is something much like it in the air. People who imagine the sea as a vast mass of equal water at rest, in the absence of the disturbance of storms, conceive the atmosphere even more resolutely in the same spirit, and refuse to imagine the atmosphere as a gaseous ocean affected by the rotation of the earth and moved by electric and thermal causes into currents perhaps as permanent and well defined as the better known ones of the sea. Worse still, some presumptively scientific men are as far from comprehending the relations of this fact in the constitution of the atmosphere as the mass of uninformed people are from conceiving and comprehending the ocean currents, and some "scientific" men of this sort are even distinguished, meteorologists. They are the men who in Europe have set about to prove that if we send word by cable that a storm will probably reach England by a certain day, and a storm does get there on that day, that this does not prove the accuracy of our prediction, but is a mere accident or coincidence, even though the "coincidence" happens eighteen times in twenty. Our predictions of storms to the view that there are certain atmospheric lines of least resistance on which storms

lish fully the possibility and importance of this addition to meteorological science. The Doctor in the Kitchen.

habitually move and on a computation of the

speed of the storms that leave our coast on

those lines. Sometimes, though rarely, a

storm falls short and the prediction fails ;

or sometimes the storm "carroms" on a

counter current and misses its precise line

of advance and thereby reaches some point

not named in the prediction ; but we claim

that the predictions actually verified estab-

An English physician is writing a series of papers to prove that doctors might serve their patrons in the kitchen as well as in the sick chamber. The idea is eminently sensible, for the old saw about an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure exactly expresses the situation. People become sick because they have violated some physical law, and nine times out of ten it will be found that the malady began at the stomach. One of the most valuable acquisitions-one which cannot always be had, even for money-is a good cook; but when she or he is obtained, what happens? Nothing, except that the family meals are more palatable than previously they were and that there is less to grumble about in matters of variety and seasoning. It is possible to offer a dinner, even in eight courses, which will not next morning color one's recollections with sad and sombre tints, but accomplished cooks do not always know how to prepare such a one. Their standard of excellence is a pleased palate; nature's standard is an unperturbed digestion; and as nature is a sort of a shadowy being anyhow, while the average solidity of cooks is remarkable, the cuisinière has the advantage of the older and, nominally, more respected autograt, and she uses it to the delight of her patrons and the permanent benefit of the medical pro-

In the greater number of families the situation is still worse. If most good cooks enrage the stomach, what is to be said of the bad ones-the servants who are expected to prepare three meals a day, though they never had any instruction in the culinary art? Further, what do the men and women who order dinners know of things fit to eat? It is not only a possibility, but a lamentably frequent occurence, that a meal of which the essentials are good in themselves is ruined for practical purposes by combinations of dishes that can never agree upon transformation into blood, bone and muscle. The condiments, seasoning, &c., which are supposed to make dishes palata-

ble torment many a good liver to the very verge of worthlessness; while hard meats whose only virtue is in their flavor, fish, smothered in irritating sauces, and desserts righer than Crossus would have dared to be, are through the stomach stupefying the brains of numerous men worthy of at least nobler means of self-destruction. Most of these annoyances and misfortunes the doctor might avert were he sent for at the proper time and shown into the proper department of the household. There is only one serious fault about the proposed new system-if doctors properly inspect kitchens and give advice o servants and householders, what hope is there that they themselves can earn respectable livelihoods?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the Paris office of the New York Herald on Saturday, November 15, 1879:—
Andrews, Professor N. L. and wife, New York, No.

Andrews, Captain F. G. and wife, New Brunswick, No. 59 Rue de Lille.

Beals, William and family, Boston, Hôtel Bind . Collins, Dr. Andrew P. and wife, Georgia, Hôtel

Coram, G. M., New York, Hôtel de la Tamisc. Goodell, Miss, New York, Hotel Binds. Gridley, Horace W., New York, Hôtel du Louvre. Hiller, Thomas, New Jersey, Hôtel de l'Athénée. Hatch, C. P., Boston, Hôtel de l'Athénée.

Hicks, Ratcliff, Connecticut, Continental Hotel. Harman, R. A., Cleveland, Hôtel Bellevue. Kursheedt, A. E., New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée. Krizek, A. and wife, New York, Hôtel de l'Athéned Kelly, Dr. William D., Galveston, Grand Hotel, Lynde, Edward H., New York, Hôtel du Louvre. Lowther, Albert, New York, Hôtel de l'Union. Mauran, Miss Julia L., Providence, Hôtel Binda.

Meyer, J. C., New York, Hôtel du Louvre.
Price, E. P., New York, No. 29 Boulevard Hauss-Pinner, Mrs. L., New York, Hôtel Bellevue.

Pinner, Max Pinner, New York, Hôtel Bellevue. Steinberger, H., New York, Grand Hotel. Sloane, John and family, New York, Hôtel d'Albe. Sealy, John, Galveston, Grand Hotel. Saunders, Captain J. W. and wife, New Brunswick. No. 59 Rue de Lille.

Tweddle, Mrs. John, New York, Hôtel Binda. Weber, Dr. G. E. C. and family, Cleveland, Hôtel

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, is at the

Sturtevant House.
Englishmen acknowledge that in wood engraving America excels the world.

When Marie Roze was "barely a bud of a rose" Rossini said she looked like the Virgin. Londoners spend \$50,000 every day of the year in ab fares. George Augustus Sala says he uses 1,200 cabs a year.

A member of the Danish Lower House, Mr. F. Baier, has published a pampulot advocating the de-sirability of making Denmark, Norway and Sweden into one Republic.

Mr. Darwin intends to publish the life of his grandfather this year. The old man, a distinguished

physician at one time, was overwhelmed in his last years by calumny. He is one of the suppressed characters in science.

Count L. F. Pourlates, Sebastian B. Schlesinger, the German Consul at Boston, and Mrs. Schlesinger, the sister of the Count, are sojourning in this city at the Albemarle Hotel. The Count has been re-

siding for some years in Boston.

It is questionable whother an actor who is called before the curtain during a performance should for the moment be himself in actor's clothes. The little sight that one gets of the real Booth or Jefferson in this way is to many people a pleasure. To others it is a disillusion which spoils the remainder

of the play.

Mokhsin Khan, the Persian Ambassador in Constantinople, has discovered the true reason of the Zulu war. "England," doclares His Excellency, "is poor; she cannot sell her calicoes. Her Lord Chamorlain says, 'The Zulus are naked; they must be clothed.' Lord Chelmsford invades their country; he puts English calicoes on their backs. The Cham-berlain is satisfied, England is satisfied, every one is

satisfied, except—Cotywayo,"

London World:—"It is becoming the fashion at distinguished weddings in Paris for page boys to be substituted for bridesmaids. They are all dressed alike, mostly in red or blue velvet or satin, with silk stockings and gold buckles; and, for their busitraverse the Atlantic are simply based upon book and bouquet, support her train and veil and the view that there are certain atmospheric generally be at her bidding all the day. Young brothers or relatives under twelve years of age are usually selected for the office."

some extremely good novels himself, but he is naturally incapable of appreciating work like only without design but without conception. To say he did not mean it does not meet the justice of crimes of which he has no idea. If Thackeray suffers here under the process of levelling down Mr. Trollope is not aware of it. At no moment while punctually working at this composition so many hours a day, had he the faintest notion that he would seem to detract from the value and im portance of Thackeray's writings by doing nothing worse than criticise them from a certain standpoint, necessarily his own."

SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND SECRETARY EVARTS TO

ARRIVE IN TOWN THIS MOBNING. The fair in aid of the Seventh regiment armory will be formally opened at three o'clock this after oon by President Hayes, who will be accompanied by Secretary Evarts. A large force of workmen was employed all day Saturday and far into the night in order to bring the arrangements for the opening to completion. In spite of the great labor involved it is expected that everything will be in readiness at the time appointed for the inauguration. Carpenters, decorators, painters, plumbers, machinists

the time appointed for the inauguration. Carpenters, decorators, painters, plumbers, machinists and other artisuns will be kept at work from an early hour this morning. The work is being performed with expedition, and the systematic manner in which each individual does his share augurs well for the success of the undertaking.

The President will arrive in this city this morning at seven o'clock and will be received by an officer of the regiment and escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will be accompanied by Secretary Evarts and Mr. Webb C. Hayes. The Seventh regiment will parade and receive the President at the Twenty-third street entrance of the hotel at three o'clock P. M. and escort him up Fitth avenue to Sixty-eighth street, and thence to the new armory on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and thence to the new armory on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and thence to the new armory on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and thence to the new armory on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and thence to the new armory on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and the Gorge William Curtis. The opening cremonies, at which the Mayor, Secretary Evarts and Mr. George William Curtis. The opening cremonies, at which the Mayor will preside, will commence with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Weston, the chaplain of the regiment, to be followed by a brief address by Mr. George William Curtis, at the close of which President Hayes will declare the fair to be open, but will not be called upon to speak. He will visit the Art Gallery, the Old Curiosity Shop and the other rooms on the first, secend and third floors of the sommistration building, and will inspect the booths of the several companies in the large drill room. At the Floral Temple, which has been fitted up as headquartors' reception room, the officers of the regiment, the members of the Board of Management and prominent gentlemen present

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: I wish you would answer these few questions, or place them before the public for answers. How is it that there is such a fuss about the Seventh regi ment and their new armory? Where did the Seventh ment and their new armory? Where did the Seventh render any valuable war services that would warrant the public in patronizing and helping their project? Why, I could go over to England to-day and pick out a hundred common soldiers who could whip the whole Seventh regiment in any battefield. Why, half those pic esters would run away when they would hear a shot. Is it because they parade Broadway so finely that all this applause comes? Having no prejudice against any American I merely inquire, Are New Yorkers such fools? ENGLISHMAN.

[NOTE,—The services of the Seventh regiment

during the past fifty years are matters of local hisriots, notably the Astor place, in 1844, and the Dead Rabbit disturbances, in 1857. It was also the means of putting an end to the unseemly police war in 1857, when the old Municipal force fought the Metropolitans. Always prompt in response to the call of duty, the Seventh deserves its popularity and gallant reputation. At intervals attacks are made upon the regiment because as a battalion it happened never to carry its colors into any battle during the late civil war—a fact which does not at all detract from the good name of the organization. Those who remember the outbreak of the war in 1861 cannot forget that when the President called on the governors for military aid the Seventh started for Washington in less than twenty-four hours, and when it marched down Broadway, with full ranks drawn from every profession and calling in life the people gave their favorite militia regiment such a God's speed as stirred men's souls. It was not the Seventh's 'fault that it met no enemy on the way to the capital, but by seizing, rebuilding and holding the railroad line between Baltimore and Washington it performed a service fully equal to the time's ress Monroe. When the thirty days for which ever 900 members had volunteered had expired the regiment returned home because fully one half of the rank and file had already accepted commissions in the volunteer service, and nearly 700 carried swords before the end of the struggle. From that date until the end of the war the Seventh was represented on every battlefield and in every campaign. Besides this the regiment was re-cruited to its full strength and went into the field whenever fresh calls were made. Those who carp at the Seventh might as well find did not march with muskets as a body, but the two oldest classes entered the regular and volunteer services as officers, thereby proving themselves more valuable to the nation. There are other militia regiments in New York quite as popular as the Seventh, as has been shown on frequent occasions. The Ninth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and York as generous as has the Seventh. They only need an opportunity to show their faith in our National Guard, deservedly known to be the model organization in the Union.1

OBITUARY.

DR. JEAN CHARLES CHENU, PRENCH NATU-

Dr. Jean Charles Chenu, whose death was yesterday announced by a cable despatch, was born at Metz August 30, 1808; studied medicine in Paris, and entered the army as surgeon's assistant in 1829. Being stationed at Carcassonne during the cholers epidemic of 1833-34, he had the good fortune to save the life of the prefect of the department, M. G briel Delessort, and thereby gained an intimacy with another member of the family, M. Benjamin Delessert, who possessed magnificent botanical and conchological collections, of which the young surgeon was made curstor, receiving also the direction of the ferruginous springs of Passy, belonging to the same gentleman. The circumstances above named gave direction to the scientific studies of Dr. Chenu. His first publication was a treatise on cholera morbus (1835); his second, an essay on thermo-mineral waters (1840). He next applied himself to the preparation of his great folio work, "Conchological Illustrations; or, Description and Figures of All Known Shells, Living or Fossil, with the Now Genera and the Latest Discovered Species" (1842-47). In 1852 he became librarian of the School of Military Medicine, made the campaign of the Crimes in connection with the smbulance service, and was director general or ambulances during the siege of Paris (1870-71). Besides many other works, he was author of an "Encyclopadia of Natural History" (31 vols., 1850-51), of treatises on the medical history of the Crimean and Italian wars, and elementary handbooks of ornithology, natural history (1845), and conchology and palaeontology (2 vols., 1862, with 5,000 illustrations). He was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor in July, 1871. which the young surgeon was made curator, receiv-

HENRY PRINCE FREEMAN. Henry Prince Freeman, for many years secretary

of the Market Insurance Company, died at his residence, No. 38 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, in the seventy-third year of his The deceased was born at Hyannis, Mass., and at the age of eighteen years entered the employ of his uncle, Nathaniel Cobb, a well known dry goods dealer of Boston, as a clork. Mr. Freeman came to this city in 1835 and engaged in the dry man came to this city in 1835 and engaged in the dry goods business in Pearl street. He lost heavily by the great panic of 1837, and afterward entered the woollen goods business with Bradford & Boughton, in John street, the firm name being Bradford, Freman and Boughton. After continuing in the latter business for a number of years he withdrew from the partnership and became assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company. The deceased afterward accepted the position of secretary of the Market Insurance Company. The company failed after the Chicago fire, but Mr. Freeman sacceeded in re-establishing it. It continued to do business until the Boston fire, when it was again swept out of existence. Since that time Mr. Freeman has not been actively engaged in business. The deceased was a prominent

ARTHUR RAWSON ASHWELL, D. D., CANON OF CRICHESTER.

Canon Ashwell died at Chichester, England, on the 23d ult. at the age of fifty-three years. He was born in 1826, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, became foundation scholarship in Caius Col-lege, in 1846, and graduated there the following year ith the honors of wranglership. Having taken ordors in the Church of England he was appointed in 1851 vice principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, in 1853 principal of the Oxford diocusant training college at Culham, in 1866 principal of the Durham training scollege, and in 1870 principal of that of Chichester, receiving at the same time a residentiary canonry in the cathedral of that city. From 1862 to 1865 he was incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Conduit street, London, Canon Ashwell was a pleasing writer upon educational and religious topies, and published several volumes of sermons and lectures. He was a frequent contributor to the Quarterly Review and other periodicals and editor of the Literary Churchman and the Church Quarterly Review. He had just published the first volume of an elaborate "Life of Bishop Wilham force." ders in the Church of England he was appointed in

LADY ELLEN PRANCES LUBBOCK. Lady Lubbock, wife of Sir John Lubbock, Bart

M. P., the distinguished author of "Pre-Historie Times" and "The Origin of Civilization," died in England on the 20th ult., aged about forty-tour years. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Rev. Peter Hordern, and was married to Sir John Rev. Peter Hordern, and was married to Sir John (then Mr.) Lubbock, April 10, 1856. She leaves seven children. Lady Lubbock participated in the scientific tastes and tasks of her husband, and was author of many admirable articles in scrientific and literary periodicals, especially the Academy and Nature. In 1862-3 she published in "Vacation Tourists," a description of her reserches among the shell mounds of Deumark. She was a valued friend of many of the most distinguished writers and scientists of England, possessed abilities of no mean order, and did much indirectly for the promotion of knowledge.

DR. GEORGE WILLIAM CALLENDER, F. R. C. S. Dr. G. W. Callender, lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomow's Hospital, London, died at sea a few days ago, while on his way home from this city, at days ago, while on his way home from this city, at the comparatively early ago of forty-nine years. Dr. Callender received his professional education at St. Bartholousew's, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, became a follow of that college in 1855, was a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad, and had contributed valuable papers to the transactions of the Royal and other societies. He was an examiner at the College of Physicians and also at the University of London, and was well known to the profession in this city, where he spent the last year of his life on account of his health. He had performed some remarkable surgical operations in our hompitals.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

One of the great Hindoo feudatories of the British government, the Maharajah of Burdwan, died at Bhauguipore, Bengal, on the 25th uit., at the age of fifty years. The Maharajah was one of the most remarkable of the Indian princes, not only on account of his vast landed estates but also for his entightenment, liberality and public spirit. During the nengal famine of 1874 he established at his own expense a large system of gratuitous charity and rollef works. On the decasion of the celebrated Imperial Assembly at Delhi he was accorded the un wonted honor of a salute of thirteen guns, and he testified his gratitude by presenting to the city of Calcutta a marble statue of the Queen-Empress Victoria. He was identified with all jublic enterprises for the welfare of the people of Bengal.